MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 MARCH 1981

Iran

Nabavi Press Conference--Minister of State for Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi's press conference on 10 March was reported by PARS on 11 March. Among other things, Nabavi accused President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr of involvement in an attempt to weaken the government and bring about its downfall. Nabavi also said the government of Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i does not intend to quit as long as it retains the support of the people, and he pointed out that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni has declared that any weakening of the government is "treason." Regarding Bani-Sadr's guards, whose role came into prominence during the Tehran University disturbances last week, Nabavi said that the unit is maintained by the Defense Ministry. Nabavi also accused the Mojahedin-e Khalq and Peykar of being responsible for recent disturbances in Lahijan. Tehran radio, which has recently given extensive coverage to criticism of President Bani-Sadr, reported Nabavi's 10 March press conference without mentioning his remarks on the president. Instead, it featured his statements on strikes and the economy.

Beheshti Press Conference--Supreme Court President Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti told a press conference on 11 March that during the 5 March Tehran University meeting addressed by President Bani-Sadr "their most important slogan was against myself." In recorded remarks broadcast by Tehran radio, Beheshti asked why Bani-Sadr did not condemn such slogans. In the future, he added, the judicial apparatus and the nation should ensure that rallies do not degenerate into riots. He accused the pro-Bani-Sadr "minigroups" of causing the violence at Tehran University by unnecessarily beating up hecklers.

Prosecutor General on Investigations--In a recorded statement broadcast by Tehran radio, Prosecutor General Musavi Ardabili indicated that the president's office has not cooperated with his investigations into the 5 March disturbances at Tehran University. He has received no response to a letter sent to the office that called for information about the president's guards and for weapons confiscated during the disturbances to be handed over. For the time being "we will not attribute this to noncooperation," he said, but added "if this kind of noncooperation comes about the judiciary will have problems."

Bani-Sadr Resignation Threat--Writing in the newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI, President Bani-Sadr has threatened to resign if those who caused disturbances at his 5 March rally are not condemned by law. Reporting his threat, AFP noted that in his article Bani-Sadr said he will not accept a verdict on the Tehran University disturbances that condemns an equal number of people from both sides.

Armed Forces on Presidential Guard--An armed forces joint staff communique, broadcast by Tehran radio, revealed that after President Bani-Sadr was appointed armed forces commander in chief, the armed forces suggested that he be guarded by an organized unit. Personnel for this unit are currently being selected. The statement also indicated that up to now Bani-Sadr has been guarded by unorganized volunteers.

Majlis Session, New Ministers--After Prime Minister Raja'i presented Dr Hoseyn Nemazi as minister of economy and Hoseyn Kazempur Ardabili as minister of trade, the Majlis approved the two new appointments. Tehran radio's report on this Majlis session also noted that the bill authorizing the prime minister to personally supervise the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Economy won approval by a "decisive majority," although a number of deputies again walked out in protest. The Constitution requires that the appointment of the new ministers be approved by the president.

Trial of Former Minister--Tehran radio reported that the trial of 'Abbas Amir-Entezam, deputy prime minister in the government of Mehdi Bazargan, will begin on 17 March. The charges against him include conspiracy and contacts with the CIA.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iranian Cabinet on War--Following a Cabinet meeting, Prime Minister Raja'i told Tehran radio that his ministers are "very worried" about the situation on the tronts and devoted a major part of their session to discussing a report on the war by the defense minister. He indicated that ministers favor the arming of more "people's forces" to make up for a shortage of regular troops.

Hammadi Press Conference--According to London PRESS ASSOCIATION, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi told a press conference in London that the chances of a cease-fire between Iran and Iraq are "not very bright." INA reported that he told journalists that Iraqi forces will not withdraw from the areas they occupy unless Iran recognizes and accepts international guarantees of Iraqi sovereignty over the Shatt al-'Arab, Zayn al-Qaus and Sayf Sa'd and refrains from interference in Iraqi affairs. Dr Hammadi said he was not in London to buy arms, the PRESS ASSOCIATION reported, and he confirmed that Iraq does not endorse the European initiative on the Middle East because it "cannot and will not" recognize the State of Israel.

Military Situation--A General Command communique, carried by INA, reported that Iraqi forces conducted "night raids" in Ilam, Dezful and Ahvaz. Tehran radio broadcast a Joint Staff statement admitting that Ahvaz and Dezful had been hit by missiles but claiming that Iraqi aircraft flying over Ilam were forced to flee. Another Tehran radio report revealed "severe" fighting in the Meymak and Gilan-e Gharb regions and intensified fighting in the Nowsud area.

Pakistan

Citing official sources, Karachi radio reported that two relatives of one of the hijackers of a Pakistani airliner now in Damascus were to go there after volunteering to try to persuade the hijackers to free their hostages. AFP identified the two as the father and brother of hijacker Alam Gir and added that they went to Syria after being freed from prison in Pakistan. AFP also reported that Pakistan's ambassador to Syria, Sarfaraz Khan, returned to Damascus from Pakistan with orders to make a deal with the hijackers. According to another AFP report, Syrian officials are continuing to act as intermediaries because Pakistan refuses to deal directly with the hijackers. A Syrian source told SANA that Syria will not use military force in an attempt to rescue the hostages. The hijackers have threatened to take drastic action if their demands for the release of Pakistani political prisoners are not met by 1600 GMT on 12 March.

Egypt

According to Cairo radio, Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has said that the multinational force to supervise Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai will not exceed 2,000 officers and men and will not be a permanent force. He added that contacts are being held to determine which states will participate in the force.

Syria-Lebanon

Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis returned to Beirut after holding 2 days of talks in Damascus with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Beirut radio reported. A joint statement issued after the talks said that the two sides discussed all aspects of the situation in the area and in Lebanon and Lebanese-Syrian relations. They agreed on the need to take steps to improve the security situation in Lebanon and on the deployment of the Lebanese Army in southern Lebanon.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 048 *12 March 1981*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Karmal Chairs Council of Ministers Budget Session C 1
Karmal Receives CSSR Trade Union Delegation C 2
[Bratislava PRAVDA 11 Mar]
Trade Union Delegations Leave After Meeting Karmal C 2
Rafi' Speaks at Women's Solidarity Day Ceremony C ?

IRAN

Majlis Approves Raja'i's Ministerial Appointments I 1
Raja'i Admits Government 'Very Worried' About War I 2
Investigation Into University Clash Continues I 3
Ardabili on Noncooperation I 3
Corpses Story Rebutted I 3
Beheshti Press Conference I 4
Nabavi Press Conference I 6
AFP: Bani-Sadr Threatens Resignation Over Incident I 7
Amir-Entezam Charged With Conspiring With U.S. I 8
'Armenian Terrorists,' Police Battle Near USSR Embassy I 8
Bani-Sadr, Military Leaders Meet in Khuzestan I 9
Montazeri Links Shelling to Rejection of 'U.S. Peace' I 9
Conscription Law Revised, Military Service Extended I 9
Armed Forces Joint Staff Communiques 431, 432 I 10
431: Fighting in South, West I 10
432: Presidential Guard Unit I 11
Tehran Reports Military Situation on Various Fronts I 11
Fighting Continues I 11
Iraqi Garrison Shelled I 12
Ahvaz, Dezful Shelled I 12
Fighting Around Abadan I 12
Ilam Artillery Duels I 13
Shiraz Draftees To Report to Draft Board I 13
Birjand Draftees To Report for Dispatching I 13
Clandestine Radio Condemns U.S. Wheat Sale to Iran I 13
[Free Voice of Iran]
Radio Iran Reports International, Domestic Events I 15
Khomeyni 'Possibly Hospitalized' I 15
Secret Peace Agreement I 15
'Chaos' in Iran I 15
Esfahan Clash I 16
Demonstrations in Tabriz I 16
Dissension in Guards Corps I 17
Lahijan Situation I 17

NVOI Criticizes 'Feudalists' for Lack of Direction I 17
Briefs: Bushehr Governor Appointed; Mayor Appointed; Friday Imam Appointed I 18
Corrections to NVOI Criticism of Bani-Sadr I 18

OTHER COUNTRIES

SRI LANKA

Budget Outlay for Development Projects Slashed P 1
Saudi Arabia To Make Up Shortfall in Oil Supply P 1

KARMAL CHAIRS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS BUDGET SESSION

LD112036 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolution Council and prime minister, today chaired a session of the DRA Council of Ministers.

The Council of Ministers approved the country's socioeconomic development plan and the state's basic and developmental budget. Babrak Karmal drew the attention of the members of the Council of Ministers, and of the ministries and government departments to their important responsibilities in the implementation of the plan and in the improvement of the people's living standards by making rational and sensible use of the country's resources. He drew their attention to the fundamental principles of the implementation of the country's socioeconomic development, as well as to savings in the government's basic and developmental budget.

The Council of Ministers discussed the national socioeconomic development plan and the basic and developmental DRA budget for the year beginning 21 March, which was submited and reported on by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, vice chairman of the DRA Revolution Council and deputy prime minister, and Abdol Wakil, minister of finance. The Council of Ministers approved the plan and budget for the year beginning 21 March.

The state budget for the year [word indistinct] of income and expenditure, amounts to a total of 45,502,000,000 afghanis. The expenses of the basic budget amount to 29,021,000,000 afghanis and the developmental budget to 16,481,000,000 afghanis; it was approved and submitted to the Revolution Council Presidium.

The State Planning Committee, which was entrusted by the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government, prepared the draft plan for the year beginning 21 March in cooperation with the government ministries, departments and institutions.

The plan's major goal for the new year is to increase the volume of production compared with that for the 2 pervious years. The improvement of the material standard of living of the country's workers is another major goal of the plan. The proportionate enhancement of industrial and agricultural production is in the plan and government transportation institutions are to be considerably extended and improved this year. The necessary attention will be paid to communications matters, domestic and foreign trade and to the improvement of the work of nonproducing institutions. In order to achieve these goals, a considerable increase will be made in the volume of investment compared with last year.

In the draft of the plan for the new year, the proposals of production institutions have also been considered. The policy of the PDPA in the new stage of the Sawr Revolution has provided suitable conditions for the realization of the planned development of the country for the purpose of the elimination of backwardness, the ending of exploitation and the improvement of the standard of living of the people.

The DRA Government's budget has been planned and prepared by the Ministry of Finance with the cooperation of other ministries and government departments, based on the socioeconomic development of the country, in which the attraction of the maximum limits of material resources, [word indistinct] and government incomes and the use of the resources for economic development, the elimination of social and cultural needs, the raising of the standard of living of workers and the strength of the country's defense forces have been considered.

KARMAL RECEIVES CSSR TRADE UNION DELEGATION

AU121020 Bratislava PRAVDA In Slovak 11 Mar 81 p 7

[CTK report: "Reception of Foreign Delegations"]

[Text] Kabul--In Kabul yesterday, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and Prime Minister of the DRA, received foreign delegations that attended the first DRA trade union congress. The delegation of the [CSSR] Central Trade Union Council [URO] was led by URO Secretary Viliam Kozik. B. Karmal emphasized that the first trade union congress is an important event in the country's life. The broad participation of foreign delegations is evidence of peace-loving forces' solidarity with the DRA. The DRA's highest representative further noted that international imperialism has not halted its interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, however, the Afghan people are not alone in their struggle; they have friends in many countries who are helping them. Ibrahim Zakariya, acting WFTU general secretary, thanked Karmal in the name of the foreign guests. He expressed the solidarity of th WFTU and of the present delegations with the struggle of the Afghan people, and the conviction that the congress will contribute to further developing the trade union movement in the DRA.

TRADE UNION DELEGATIONS LEAVE AFTER MEETING KARMAL

LD111502 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] The delegations to the first DRA trade union congress left Kabul today for their home countries. They had a meeting yesterday with Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolution Council and prime minister. Najmoddin Kawaiani, member of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Central Committee organization, Paykargar, candidate member of the Central Committee, Satar Pordali, president of the Afghan Trade Union Central Council, and ambassadors of friendly countries in Kabul bade farewell to the delegations at Kabul International Airport.

RAFI' SPEAKS AT WOMEN'S SOLIDARITY DAY CEREMONY

LD052240 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Excerpts] This afternoon, 8 March, Women's International Solidarity Day was celebrated by the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan. Present at this splendid ceremony were members of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee, members of the PDPA Central Committee, members of the Revolution Council and Council of Ministers, high-ranking party cadres and government officials, a large number of enlightened women from Kabul and women from embassies of friendly countries in Kabul.

Afterward Brig Gen Mohammad Rafi', member of the PDPA Central Committee Revolution Council and minister of national defense, in a speech about thi auspicious day said: On behalf of the DRA Armed Forces, who are at present courageously and sincerely defending the country, revolution and people, I am proud to convey to you the warmest, sincere and revolutionary greetings on the occasion of 8 March, Women's International Solidarity Day, and through you to all of the toiling and oppressed women of the country who for many years, owing to the presistence of feudal monarchical relations, were deprived of the most elementary (?rights) and have suffered a great deal because of the influence of manipulators and power seekers. The minister of national defense added: The heroic armed forces, by the way they crush the servants of reaction and imperialism and the enmies of peace of our people, are also laying the foundation for the future prosperity of our country at the price of their warm blood. You sisters and mothers, whose hearts beat for the prosperity of your sacred country, your soul and conscience cannot forget for one moment the interests of your toiling people. I ask you, as noble sisters and mothers with foresight, to send the militant sons and youth of the country to defend the beloved country and to further strengthen the militant ranks of the DRA Armed Forces, so that they can fulfill their obligation and great mission which they have always undertaken and to once again complete it. [as heard]

MAJLIS APPROVES RAJA'I'S MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS

LD111226 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Excerpts] In today's open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister, presented to the Majlis Dr Hoseyn Nemazi as minister of economy and Hoseyn Kazempur Ardabili as minister of trade.

A Central News Bureau correspondent reports that at this session, which started at 0830 with the recitation of some verses from the glorious Koran under the chairmanship of Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Mr Raja'i presented the ministers of economy and trade, and then Dr Nemazi and Mr Kazempur Ardabili talked briefly about their backgrounds and the main lines of their policies. After debate and the prime minister's speech, voting by open ballot took place. As a result, the appointment of Dr Hoseyn Nemazi as minister of economy was approved with 152 votes for, 4 votes against and 21 abstentions from a total of 177 votes. The appointement of Hoseyn Kazempur Ardabili as minister of trade was approved with 114 votes for, 13 votes against and 47 abstentions out of a total of 174 votes.

Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister, said: The question of presenting the ministers has become rather difficult since it has taken so many months and also because of the atmosphere dominating political relations and moves. I have taken a pledge of cooperation on an Islamic basis from both brothers, and both brothers have pledged to emulate [taqlid] the imam. There has been an investigation, so much as it was necessary. I hope they will be suitable colleagues for the Cabinet.

In answer to remarks by one of the deputies who spoke in opposition, the prime minister said: I believe this revolution has an ideology, and many of those who have studied sociology or those who are loners in politics do not accept this ideology. However, those who on the orders of the imam moved on 1 Muharram [during the mourning ceremonies for the death of Imam Hoseyn which led to the collapse of the former regime], a supreme example of which was the gathering in Sarcheshmeh in Tehran. [sentence as heard] This does not mean that someone who took part in the struggles in Shiraz should not become a minister, or that someone who was unable to take part in Sarcheshmeh has no possibility of advancement. I praise God that with the efforts of the brothers and with the guidance of the Majlis we have succeeded to an acceptable degree. Those who are serving the people and Islam in the Cabinet have accepted that ideology, and these two brothers have also agreed to cooperate with the Cabinet.

According to this report, in this open session, at which the members of the Council of Guardians were also present, discussions on the appointment of supervisors for the ministries without ministers continued. Following approval of its main points by a decisive majority, the details of this bill were discussed and a number of deputies made some proposals. At the end, the said bill was approved with some amendments. The view of the Council of Guardians to the effect that it is not contrary to the Constitution was read. The deputies who had left yesterday's open session as a sign of protest also left today's session when the bill was being investigated and voted. Our correspondent reports that the bill concerning the appointment of supervisors for the ministries states: Because of the critical necessities and in view of the country's present critical conditions, until the ministers of foreign affairs, trade and econmy are appointed, the prime minister is dutybound to personally assume the supervision of those ministries.

The Majlis speaker said: A number of people have complained about an editorial in today's MIZAN newspaper, which contains a great deal of insults.

They will be investigated in the appropriate manner and judgment will be left to the people and the official courts.

Ayatollah Mahajerani, deputy from Shiraz, referring to the recent incidents at the University of Tehran, said: These incidents create further disturbances and will weaken the leadership. The destruction of unity can only be achieved through the creation of such disturbances.

The next speaker was Hamid Ansari, deputy from Zarand, who, referring to the American conspiracies for destroying the Islamic values which have been achieved after the revolution, said: The aim of the recent events in the country and the weakening of revolutionary organizations [passage indistinct].

RAJA'I ADMITS GOVERNMENT 'VERY WORRIED' ABOUT WAR

LD112242 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers held a session tonight. According to the Central News Bureau correspondent, at tonight's session, held under the chairmanship of Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, the problems of and the situation on the fronts of the war imposed by the aggressive Iraqi regime were discussed.

At the conclusion of this session our correspondent interviewed the prime minister and the new ministers of trade and economy and finance to which we now draw your attention:

[Begin Raja'i recording] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Tonight, while introducing to the Council of Ministers the two brothers who have been appointed as ministers of trade and economy and finance, our discussions covered several issues, one of which was that since the possibility of approving the budget prior to the New Year [on 21 March] is unlikely, a draft bill covering current expenditure and development expenditure for the 2 months beginning on 21 March and 21 April was approved.

Another issue was that our brothers were very worried about the situation on the fronts and a major part of the session of the Council of Ministers was devoted to the report by the defense minister about the manner in which the war is being conducted and our position in the war zones.

All in all, our brothers, in view of the information they have at their disposal about our forces and the fact that it has been said that should we ever suffer from a shortage of forces we should make use of our people's creativity and initiative, emphasized that the brothers from the people's forces [irregular forces] who are on the side of our conventional forces should fight, and the recommendation was that as far as possible we should use people who believe and are prepared to defend their homeland and revolution at the front. We should arm such people and dispatch them to the front.

God willing, we hope to leave the answer to all this bloodshed, acts of cruelty and criminal deeds of the infidel Saddam in the hands of our combatant army brothers and our people's forces as soon as possible. [passage quoting the two new ministers expressing gratification for having participated in the session and their hopes omitted] [end recording]

INVESTIGATION INTO UNIVERSITY CLASH CONTINUES

Ardabili on Noncooperation

LD120044 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1720 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Ayatollah Musavi Ardabili, the state prosecutor general, has announced the outcome of the investigations carried out over the past few days by the state prosecutor general's office into the incident last Thursday at Tehran University.

[Begin Ardabili recording] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

Today the judiciary finished their fifth day of work.

Sometimes the judiciary needs to write a letter to an office, to an organ, to somewhere to ask for help; if there is no help there will be difficulties. The prosecutors today told me: A letter has been sent to the president's office in two sections. The first section, or Section A, is about those individuals--there are differences of opinion on what they are to be called--the presidential guard or the protecting unit; we shall not give any opinion about them now. Section B is about the tools and instruments confiscated from the individuals on Thursday. Photographs of knives and other objects have been published in newspapers, and the prosecutor's office has asked for these weapons. Messages were sent but these weapons had not arrived by yesterday. Last night I made a telephone call and on the phone I said: It seems that, according to the honorable prosecutor of Tehran, the course of interrogation has been stopped. Please cooperate. They [not further identified] said: They are to be sent tomorrow by Mr Manuchehr Mas'udi. They did not arrive today either. Of course, for the time being we will not attribute this to noncooperation, but I should say that as I am supposed to put all the details at the disposal of the respectable people of Iran without giving my own opinion, I will convey the opinion of the prosecutors: If this kind of noncooperation comes about, the judiciary will have problems.

Those were my remarks.

Peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you. [end recording]

Corpses Story Rebutted

LD112012 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1712 GMT 11 Mar 81

["Text" of report on 9 March mission carried out by 'Ali Qasemi-Naraqi, deputy public prosecutor of Tehran and judge investigating the 5 March incident at Tehran University, submitted to Ayatollah Musavi Ardabili, state prosecutor general]

[Excerpts] In His exalted name.

His excellency the state prosecutor general: With respect I wish to submit a report on the mission carried out on 9 March, as follows:

An investigation has been carried out into a report published on the front page of the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, issue No 512 of Monday, 9 March, entitled "Appeal to People By the Commemorating Headquarters To Identify the Corpses," under which it was stated: "The unidentified corpses of three martyrs of the Thursday incident at the university have been taken to the coroner's office. Those families who have no knowledge of the whereabouts of their children are informed that they should go to the coroner's office for the purpose of identification tomorrow morning. The matter is of great importance."

The result of the investigation: What has been concluded from the investigation is that no corpses connected with the Thursday incident at the university have been taken to the coroner's office.

The source of the announcement in the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI was a telephone question put by Hajj Akbar Salehi to Mr (Musi), the representative of the ground forces at the coroner's office, who, for the first time, announced the existence of three unidentified corpses at the mortuary. Allegedly, Mr (Hubakhsh), the representative of the martyr's foundation at the coroner's office, later telephoned Mr Salehi and told him that the three corpses had been identified and that the cause of death was a car accident and had nothing to do with the university incident.

It appears that Mr Salehi gave the report to the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI before checking its truth and that those in charge of the newspaper published it without referring to the coroner's office and without questioning its validity.

[Signed] 'Ali Qasemi-Naraqi, deputy public prosecutor of Tehran and judge investigating the Tehran University incident

Beheshti Press Conference

LD112006 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Ayatollah Beheshti, president of the state Supreme Court, took part in a press and radio-TV conference today, and replied to questions by journalists. Our correspondent reports on it as follows:

This morning Ayatollah Beheshti, president of the state Supreme Court and member of the Supreme Judicial Council, attended a meeting of Iranian and foreign journalists at the Justice Ministry building. He replied to numerous questions pertaining to various state issues. In reply to a journalist's question on Iraq's recent attacks he said: Right from the start we said: A nation that is alive should not demur from knocking out an enemy, as hesitation in front of an enemy makes him bold. I think that at present, the enemy is entertaining the false hope that our forces do not have sufficient power to retaliate against their aggression. On the other hand, the attacks launched by our forces on the enemy on the western fronts, and the occupation and conquest of strategic barriers in that region by our combatants, might be another contributory factor to these barbarous attacks. Another point in connection with this issue is that it makes patently obvious the bestial nature of Saddam and his acolytes.

While expressing revulsion at Iraq's recent conduct, the president of the state Supreme Court called for strong action by our forces against the Iraqi mercenaries.

A member of a political group who had spent some time in prison and was recently released was among the journalists and put certain questions to Dr Beheshti. To begin with, Dr Beheshti asked him about the question of torture in prison, and the member of that political group said: I did not encounter torture while in prison, and I do not think such a thing exists in the prisons. Should such a problem ever arise in a prison, one could not hold the prison authorities and officers responsible.

In conclusion, Dr Beheshti replied to the only question we put to him in connection with the insults leveled at him on 5 March 1981 and, in explanation of the incident at the university, Beheshti said:

[Begin recording] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The fact is that during the meeting at the university on 5 March--the meeting around the rostrum occupied by Mr Bani-Sadr--their most important slogan was against myself.

The reason for this is patently obvious, since the current slogan of the United States is the same. They issue slogans against our nation and revolution, and against those people whom they think are steadfast along the path of the Islamic revolution. I am nobody special that people should bother to issue slogans for or against me. I am nobody special. I am a mere seminarian. All this animosity toward a seminarian in our Islamic society demonstrates on the whole that this particular seminarian is extremely serious in continuing decisively along the path of Islam.

Of course, I realize that apart from myself there are a great many gentlemen among the ulema, intellectuals and worthy individuals who are also traversing this path. However, because some of these gentlemen are aiming their graciousness more at my humble self, they themselves should be kind enough to give the reason for this. Possibly they think I might be playing a fundamental role in preventing our revolution from deviating from the genuine Islamic line. This is probably what they think. And these people do not wish to see this revolution remain Islamic. They want it to be a revolution in accordance with their own guidelines. This is why they harbor so much enmity toward me.

However, our nation has given and is giving the appropriate riposte to these people. I am grateful to all those people who during these past days, either by telephone or by other means, displayed graciousness toward me. I am grateful to the gentlemen ulema, to other sections, but I must say I have not performed any special services that would make me inordinately proud of myself, nor do I consider it correct that people should give up animosity toward the enemies of our revolution and embark on animosity toward us. The nation has understood this well.

Of course, the thing that made people ask the most questions was: Why didn't the president of the republic immediately proceed to condemn these people [at the Tehran University rally]? It is quite natural that, if casting aspersions be bad, the people should expect him--as the speaker addressing that rally--to condemn these people unless, really, such behavior toward us is not at all reprehensible. I think our nation is now in a position to understand clearly how we have been transgressed against throughout this period and what injustices have been meted out to us! One could clearly see this injustice against us, and the fact that we are the injured party, from the people's statements, announcements and contacts with us.

But, if you were to ask me to briefly explain the real reasons for this, I must say I gave the answer to this in brief long ago. I said: Anybody who has a (?worthy) cause cannot but have both friends and enemies. The friends of such a cause are sincere friends and the enemies of that cause are vengeful enemies. I accept the fact that I have a great many vengeful enemies in connection with this cause, but I hope God Almighty will grant me success so that I can be a true embodiment of the spirit: They wage jihad along the path of God and fear the reproach of no reproacher, so that I may strive along the path of God, justice, and right, and so that I will not change the course and path I have adopted because of these reproaches, insults and bad language. The fact remains, in my humble opinion, that the university incident is indicative of a course of events whereby people strive to "resist God's path," that is, people who attempt to thwart the movement of the revolution along the path of God, along the path of the Koran and along the genuine path of Islam. These people's supporters abroad and at home are not entirely unknown; they are known.

However, together with this main current there are a series of side currents that one should note. One of these is in connection with this disruption of rallies. I have always opposed and condemned this. I humbly believe that the judicial apparatus--and before the judicial apparatus, our nation--should once and for all put an end to this state of affairs, so that rallies being addressed should not degenerate into riots. But, of course, there are those who do not at all wish to see these rallies not degenerate into riots.

The attacks made on that day demonstrated what villainies are afoot among these minigroups. Those who habitually say: We are against all violence--what violence they perpetrated on that day! These things people saw on television, these pictures they brought to us showed how a person--let us admit he did a most terrible thing by heckling the president, his action was extremely bad--for this bad deed was savagely grabbed, had his hair pulled out. and was stripped of his clothes while he was being grabbed by his arms and legs. All this was in the pictures, and the people saw the whole thing on the television screen. Such things should not take place and our nation should both bring into the open these behind-the-scenes events and should proclaim its decisive opposition to these side currents. These currents go against Islamic morality. We should move toward a healthy position coupled with revolutionary decisiveness in order to better enable us to condemn these behind-the-scenes currents, even wipe them out, ejecting them from the face of our Islamic policy, particularly as the United States is solidly supporting them and wishes to make use of them. God willing. [end recording]

Nabavi Press Conference

GF111111 Tehran PARS in English 0730 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Tehran, 11 Mar (PARS)--The minister of state in charge of executive affairs and government spokesman, Behzad Nabavi, held a press conference yesterday in which he answered a number of questions posed to him by foreign and Iranian reporters. Referring to the statement of the president that the ministries have not been successful in carrying out their activities, the state minister said, "before the sad events at Tehran University last Thursday, the government in following the orders of the imam, had decided to keep silent vis-a-vis such accusations. Although our long silence in this regard has been only because of the present war situation and to preserve unity, however, this has created the misapprehension among the people that maybe there are some defects in the government or that we are not able to answer such accusations. We were aware that there is trend trying to weaken the government and provide the grounds for its downfall. Of course, the president has also been involved in this event. Nonetheless, our round the clock efforts are to fulfill our religious duties, otherwise, we are not found out of our posts. It is only the people who can decide whether a new government should replace the present one; otherwise, so long as we are confirmed and supported by the people, we do not intend to leave the scene."

Nabavi added: "After Thursday's incidents at Tehran University the situation has completely changed. We decided we should no more keep silent toward what was going on against the government. We believe that these trends were not only in the direction of weakening the government but rather were directed to destroying the whole revolution. We will witness that there was a wave against all the revolutionary organs and against the three powers, namely, the executive, the legislative and the judiciary. The president should know that the imam, who had approved him, has also repeatedly declared that the weakening of the government is to be reckoned treason."

Referring to the letter of 122 Majlis deputies to the president on the lack of the proper functioning of the three ministries, the government spokesman claimed that the president had interpreted it in a way as if only the executive officials of the country were said to be inefficient. "Nevertheless, in my opinion, no other government could be as efficient as the present one, so much so that a number of opponent deputies in the Majlis have deemed the government's activities miraculous," stressed Nabavi adding that "the president should not have weakened the government in such a public gathering. If the president and opponent groups who are seeking power think that they can overthrow with such criticism the present government to replace it with one more to their liking, they are wrong.

We all know that the repercussions of such moves would overshadow the whole revolution. In this connection, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran will strongly resist against any kind of disorder and disturbances, and in so doing the responsible officials and the president should cooperate with us."

In reply to a question regarding the existence of a unit of special guards for the president, the minister of state said: "I have not [as received] some documents indicating that such a unit exists, the number of which at the present time is 166 people. It has also been discovered that the said unit is being maintained by the Defense Ministry financially. In any way, it should be said that the formation of such a unit is illegal."

Nabavi said, in another part of his press conference, that last Thursday's incident at Tehran University was a part of a plot designed by the United States and counterrevolutionary elements to destroy the Islamic revolution of Iran. "The objective of these groups has been sowing discord in an attempt to divert the attention of the people from the warfronts to internal fronts; and to cause dissatisfaction among the people; all the strikes and attacks against the country's officials stem from this matter."

Mr Nabavi accused the Mojahedin-e Khalq, the president's office for cooperation with the people, the national front, the defunct Muslim people's republican party, Peykar (leftist group), and other opportunist groups of fostering Thursday's disturbances, adding that he had documents to support this claim. As for the incidents in Lahijan, he said that on Friday, 6 March, a group of leftist counterrevolutionaries came into the streets, and with a prearranged program, started clashes which caused the death of an old Muslim man and female member of the Mojahedin-e Khalq militia. After that, the Mojahedin-e Khalq, Gilan branch, issued communiques in which the people were asked to leave the city, so that the militia could start operations against the Islamic revolutionary guards. Some groups, like Peykar, also supported this action, but fortunately the Islamic revolutionary guards maintained control over the city and no noticeable incidents happened. The state minister, referring to the special force of the prime minister said: "During the time of the provisional government there was a section in the office of the prime minister called 'the office of revolutionary affairs.' This office was operating even after that. This office had some correspondence with the office of the prime minister." Mr Nabavi denied that the said office has any connection with the Prime Ministry office at present.

As for the expansion of relations with Libya, he added, "we are trying to cancel visa requirements (?of) traveling between the two countries. We are also discussing other issues like air [word indistinct] transportation, post, radio and TV cooperation and so forth." About the ban on demonstrations and marches, he said that because of the exceptional wartime situation demonstrations and marches which may disturb the public peace and hurt the nation are illegal.

AFP: BANI-SADR THREATENS RESIGNATION OVER INCIDENT

NC111334 Paris AFP in English 1327 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Tehran, 11 Mar (AFP)--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr today threatened to resign if the club-wielding people who broke up his rally at Tehran University last Thursday were not condemned by the law.

His threat came in an editorial in the daily paper ISLAMIC REVOLUTION, which supports Mr Bani-Sadr. The president wrote that he would not accept a verdict which condemned an equal number of people from both sides in Thursday's clashes. If the legal authorities managed to balance the scales of justice over the affair, then he would resign the presidency in protest, he said.

Meanwhile Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court, said today that the Justice Department would study reports of President Bani-Sadr's part in Thursday's violent rally. He said at a press conference that the department would study Mr Bani-Sadr's "attitude," particularly his reported appeal to the people to "arrest" hecklers instead of lodging a complaint against them with the police.

The president ran into strong criticism for the university fighting, and former revolutionary judge Sadeq Khalkhali called for his trial on charges of "betraying the Constitution."

Mr Bani-Sadr said the violence was caused by thugs from a movement "seeking to seize power in order to dominate the country through lies and corruption."

AMIR-ENTEZAM CHARGED WITH CONSPIRING WITH U.S.

LD111344 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] According to PARS, the public relations office of the central Islamic revolution public prosecutor's office has issued a statement announcing that the Central Islamic Revolution Court will begin investigating the file of 'Abbas Amir-Entezam, son of Ya'qub, at 1000 on 17 March. The central Islamic revolution public prosecutor's office has invited all the witnesses and those who have claims against the above named to come to the first branch of the court, in Evin Prison, on that day with their identification cards.

The above named is accused of the following:

1. Conspiracy and repeated contacts, to a vast extent and in a very friendly manner, with American agents and the professional spies of the CIA, to draw the original line of the revolution into a compromise, and also to report to enemy agents information about the weaknesses of the Islamic revolution and the governments;

2. Announcing opposition to the base and main axis of the revolution, that is, declaring the enemy elements his concern at the penetration of religion in politics, This, in one way, could be interpreted as a kind of struggle against Islamic ideology and the Koran;

3. Preparing the ground and conspiring with the agents and the elements of the determined enemy, the world-devouring America, to destroy those establishments which support the government, that is the foundations of the revolution, in order to compromise with the enemy, that is the United States; and

4. Preparing the ground for dissolution of the house of experts, without any legal pretexts, which is a kind of opposition to the imam and the nation.

'ARMENIAN TERRORISTS,' POLICE BATTLE NEAR USSR EMBASSY

NC121002 Paris AFP in English 0959 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Tehran, 12 Mar (AFP)--Two Iranian policemen were killed in a gunbattle with "Armenian terrorists" near the Soviet Embassy in Tehran today, police sources said.

The Armenians opened fire on policemen pursuing their car, the sources said. They were arrested after the shootout and literature belonging to the Marxist-Leninist popular fedayeen organisation and other groups was found in their apartment. A strong force of police and revolutionary guards was drafted into the area after the incident, which happened late morning. Diplomatic sources said the Soviet Embassy was not involved.

BANI-SADR, MILITARY LEADERS MEET IN KHUZESTAN

LD112126 Tehran Domestic service in Persian 2030 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] According to a PARS report, at noon today the overall situation on the warfronts was discussed during a meeting in Khuzestan Province, attended by Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. The session was also attended by Dr Mostafa Chamran, the imam's representative to the Supreme Defense Council; Brigadier General Fallahi, acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Brigadier General Zahir Nezhad, commander of the ground forces; Colonel Fakuri, minister of defense and commander of the air force; Colonel Foruzan, commander of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran and deputy commander of the ground forces; and a number of other military commanders and those of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps deployed in Khuzestan.

The meeting began with a report on the operations by members of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the battlefronts of right against wrong, which was read by their commanders. Following this, the overall situation on the warfronts and the manner in which the officers, NCO's, soldiers, Islamic revolution guards and the people's forces are confronting the mercenary servicemen of the aggressive Iraqi Army, was the subject of discussions, and an exchange of views and the necessary decisions were also taken.

MONTAZERI LINKS SHELLING TO REJECTION OF 'U.S. PEACE'

GF120501 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] The great struggler and scholar Ayatollah Montazeri said that the random rocket shelling of the residential districts in Ahvaz, Dezful and Ilam by Saddam's mercenaries, which resulted in the martyrdom of a number of our brothers and sisters in these cities, came immediately after the Islamic revolution leaders' rejection of the peace that the United States intends to impose on us. Therefore, this shelling constitutes part of the U.S. and its agents' plots against us. This was stated in a cable that Ayatollah Montazeri sent to the Ahvaz Friday imam and Mossadeq base Friday imam following the shelling.

His eminence added: Our heroic Iranian people and our valiant armed forces have foiled the efforts to impose the U.S. peace on us, which aim at saving Saddam's regime from falling in the abyss. Finally his eminence called for escalating the severe resistance in order to preserve the accomplishments of the Islamic revolution and to confront the superpower plots.

CONSCRIPTION LAW REVISED, MILITARY SERVICE EXTENDED

LD121044 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] The new chief of the general draft department has announced in an interview: The Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Defense Ministry are taking steps to change completely the law concerning general conscription. He said: In this law certain benefits have been planned for those who engage in military service and severe punishment will be meted out to those who do not go for military service.

Concerning the extension of military service to 2 years, the chief of the draft department said: The main reason is that 12 or 18 months of service is insufficient for a soldier and in this short time he will be unable to acquire sufficient desired skills.

Concerning the reasons for calling up students who completed their military service in 1977 and for sending them to the front, he said: Of course, according to the law on reservists, students are among the groups exempted from taking refresher courses, but because of the closure of the universities and the need for their services they have been recalled to service.

Concerning the method of calling up draftees, in the new year [beginning 21 March 1981], draft department chief Colonel Ahmadi said: With the approval of the commander in chief of the armed forces, those born in 1963 and, in accordance with the current program, those born in 1962 will be drafted as of 21 March.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES 431, 432

431: Fighting in South, West

LD112326 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Communique 431 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. We would like to bring to the attention of our dear and revolutionary compatriots some of the operations carried out by the combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the situation on the battlefronts and some of the crimes perpetrated by the mercenaries of Saddam's army in the past 24 hours.

A. The southern fronts:

1. Yesterday, as a result of artillery and mortar fire by the combatants of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a number of the Iraqi forces' trenches and positions and one of their loaders on one of the fronts west of Dezful were destroyed and a number of enemy servicemen were killed or wounded.

On the Ahvaz front, too, the positions of the Iraqi aggressive forces came under intense fire from our heroic forces as a result of which three enemy trucks, two loaders and one ammunition dump were destroyed and set ablaze.

2. At 2230 last night the Iraqi Army mercenaries aimed their missiles at the cities of Ahvaz and Dezful; a number of houses were destroyed and a number of people were buried under rubble in Ahvaz. So far, 12 of our heroic Ahvazi compatriots have been martyred and a number have been wounded. In Dezful, as a result of an enemy missile hit, a number of houses and a mosque attended by our tribal mobilization brothers were destroyed. During this bestial attack by the mercenaries 14 persons were martyred and 15 were wounded.

3. On the Abadan front an exchange of artillery and mortar fire continued between the defenders of the Islamic revolution and the enemy forces. During these operations our heroic forces succeeded in destroying one enemy tank, one truck carrying servicemen, one vehicle, two 82-mm mortars, one ammunition dump, one observation post and a number of trenches and foxholes, and killing or wounding a number of Iraqi servicemen.

Our heroes also damaged and neutralized two enemy tanks, several trenches and a number of loaders which were in operation. Yesterday, the mercenaries of Saddam's army aimed their artillery and heavy weapons fire at several places in the city of Abadan as a result of which 2 of our dear compatriots were martyred and 27 were wounded. Yesterday, the city of Abadan was subjected to several air raids by enemy aircraft but thanks to fire by our antiaircraft defense units the transgressing aircraft were forced to flee.

B. The western fronts:

1. Yesterday, an exchange of artillery and mortar fire continued on the country's western fronts and the intensity of fire in Meymak and Kan-e Sakht was greater than that on other fronts. On the Marivan front the heroic Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran opened artillery and heavy weapons fire on the positions of the Iraqi forces in the Biarreh barracks and the enemy suffered appreciable losses and casualties.

2. Yesterday, the city of Ilam was subjected to an air raid by Iraqi aircraft, but thanks to antiaircraft defense fire by the combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the operations of the Iraqi aircraft were neutralized and the violating aircraft were forced to flee.

3. In the Sardasht region another 14 Iraqi Muslim civilians gave themselves up to the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran and sought asylum. Also yesterday, three Muslim servicemen from the Iraqi Army gave themselves up to the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Bayangan in the Nowsud region and were warmly welcomed by the brother guards.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

432: Presidential Guard Unit

LD112346 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Communique 432 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The Muslim and martyr-breeding nation of Iran is hereby informed:

1. Since the beginning of the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran and the return of the imam of the people to Qom, the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have, in accordance with their duty to protect the esteemed leader and the commander in chief of the armed forces, suggested the formation of an organized guard unit. The extreme love and sense of sacrifice of the Muslim people for the imam of the people has ensured that the privilege of guarding the imam's residence in Qom has been given only to the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This honorable duty at the imam's president's residence also lies with the militarymen of Islam.

2. The protection of the president, elected by the nation of Iran just like the other authorities in the country, has always been undertaken by the Muslim brothers from revolutionary institutions with a record of sacrifice and devotion in Gonbad-e Kavus and Kordestan, who have volunteered for this duty in a nonorganized way.

3. After the president was entrusted with the position of commander in chief of the armed forces by the imam of the people, and because of the duties and responsibilities involved, the armed forces suggested the formation of an organized unit, in the form of an infantry company, to protect the president and commander in chief in accordance with the laws approved by the commander in chief. The selection of personnel for this approved unit and their employment within the framework of the employment regulations of the armed forces are currently being studied and implemented.

4. With regard to the period of service of the aforesaid personnel, until the administrative work on their employment is completed, they will be paid a sum of money to help them overcome financial problems.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

TEHRAN REPORTS MILITARY SITUATION ON VARIOUS FRONTS

Fighting Continues

LD111824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Summary] According to PARS and the Central News Bureau, severe fighting continued today on the Meymak and Gilan-e Gharb fronts; there was sporadic fighting on the Zeleh Zard and Sumar fronts and on the front line of Zahab and Rijab there was fighting supported by artillery fire.

Fighting intensified in the past 3 days on the Nowsud front. Throughout yesterday and last night artillery fire continued on the fronts of Zanab, Gasr-e Shirin, Seyyeq Sadeq, Colayneh, Deyrew, Gilan-e Gharb, Zeleh Zard, Darbaluch and Sumar. Last night, two Iraqi MiG's violated Iran's airspace in the west of the country, including Kermanshah, but they were forced to flee.

Iraqi Garrison Shelled

LD111750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Excerpt] According to reports by the Central News Bureau and PARS, yesterday the combatants of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran based in Marivan severely shelled the (Qadamseri) garrison in Iraq with artillery. In these operations 50 percent of this Iraqi garrison, 5 vehicles and a large number of trenches belonging to the enemy were destroyed and 30 servicemen of the forces of Saddam's army were killed and a number of them were wounded, so that for hours after the operation the ambulances of Saddam's army were busy collecting the dead and wounded.

Ahvaz, Dezful Shelled

LD111756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] A PARS correspondent, quoting the Khuzestan relief and treatment headquarters, reports that the toll of martyrs from last night's missile attack by the mercenary Saddam's criminals on Ahvaz reached a total of 12 at 1630 today, after more bodies were brought from under the debris. Efforts are being made to bring out still more bodies from under the debris. According to the same report, the number of wounded in this disastrous incident has reached 21.

The PARS report also states: Following last night's missile attack on the resisting and martyr-nurturing city of Dezful, at noon today the mercenary Saddam's forces also shelled residential areas in this city by long-range artillery. According to a responsible official at the revolution guards corps in Dezful, as a result of this attack losses were inflicted upon the innocent and civilian inhabitants of this city.

In the past 24 hours, fighting has continued on various fronts in Khuzestan. According to a spokesman for the Khuzestan relief and treatment headquarters, during this period eight wounded have been transferred to hospitals in Ahvaz from the fronts in vicinity of Ahvaz and Susangered. In these clashes, one of our brave defenders on the Mohammadiyeh front gave his life for Islam, his body has been transferred to Ahvaz.

Fighting Around Abadan

LD120922 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Summary] PARS has reported from Abadan that Iranian forces have destroyed one APC, one ammunition truck, one motor vehicle, one mortar emplacement and six bunkers and have killed and wounded a number of enemy forces near the pasteurized milk plant and the Abadan-Mahshahr road today.

Also on one of the Abadan fronts, enemy positions inside Iraq were brought under fire and one ammunition dump and four enemy trenches were destroyed in (Sibeh) village. In another attack by Iranian forces on Kut Az-Zayn in Iraq, more than 20 Iraqi forces were killed and wounded. In addition, a number of Iraqi MiG's were forced to flee by the city's antiaircraft fire. The enemy shelled residential areas in Abadan and (Arvand Kenar) killing five and injuring 43 persons and destroying nine houses, hotels and shops.

Ilam Artillery Duels

LD120846 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Summary] PARS reports that over the past 24 hours an intense exchange of artillery and mortar fire continued on the Meymak, Shur-e Shirin and Kan-e Sakht fronts and occasionally on other Islam border fronts. Yesterday, Iranian forces brought enemy positions in the (Helaleh) region under artillery fire and destroyed one observation trench, two infantry trenches and one mortar position. Six of the enemy forces were killed and a large number injured. Also in the same region, Iranian artillery fire destroyed one enemy tank position and all its personnel.

Yesterday Iranian Gendarmerie forces destroyed one observation trench, two infantry trenches and one mortar trench and killed and wounded a number of Iraqi forces with mortar fire in the Shur-e Shirin region. In spite of sporadic and aimless enemy firing in the Ilam heights and border regions, Iranian forces maintained complete control on all Ilam fronts.

SHIRAZ DRAFTEES TO REPORT TO DRAFT BOARD

GF111734 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Excerpt] The Shiraz draft department has issued a communique announcing that all ordinary draftees who were born between 1959 and 1961, are residents of Shiraz or were born in the city and have received their dispatch papers from the Shiraz or Zarqan draft boards for dispatching during January and February 1981 should contact the Shiraz draft board 12-17 March. They should bring their dispatch papers, two copies of their birth certificate and two photographs so they can be sent for training.

BIRJAND DRAFTEES TO REPORT FOR DISPATCHING

GF111703 Mashhad Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] The Birjand Gendarmerie has issued a communique ordering persons living in southern Khorasan who graduated in May or June 1980 or prior to that date, who were born between 1959 and 1961 and who graduated with a grade point average between 10 and 12.97--as well as draftees who have not been dispatched yet--to contact the gendarmerie 13-15 March.

The same communique states that ordinary draftees from Ferdows, Sarayan and (Boshroyeh) who were born during the above-mentioned period should go to the Ferdows Gendarmerie for dispatching no later than 18 March. All draftees not contacting the relevant department will be considered absent and will be dealt with in accordance with article 60 of the draft law.

CLANDESTINE RADIO CONDEMNS U.S. WHEAT SALE TO IRAN

NC111657 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Compatriots and dear listeners of the Free Voice of Iran: What took place on Thursday at Tehran University was a flagrant aggression against human rights, against the rights of humans, and a flagrant aggression against freedom, the freedom of 36 million people in Iran.

And this by a regime which has labeled itself a "revolutionary regime;" and regime which presents itself as a regime relying on the people and [word indistinct].

Compatriots, dear listeners of the Free Voice of Iran, one might stay silent in front of any aggression. However, this was a flagrant aggression and this is how Khomeyni's anti-Iranian and anti-Islamic regime, a regime which increasingly shows its fascist face with each movement, actually treats each human being in Iran, each Iranian, with insolence and replies to the freedom-wanting cries of a country thirsting for freedom as it did on Thursday at Tehran University, the bastion of freedom, and at the ceremony commemorating a man whom many Iranian nationalists, Iran's national organizations, and many Iranian liberals consider to be the symbol of freedom and nationalism. They committed this act during a ceremony commemorating Dr Mohammad Mossadeq. One cannot stay silent in front of the flagrant aggression by the anti-Iranian, anti-Islamic and anti-freedom regime of Khomeyni any more.

In the said riots, a number were killed, a number were injured and all traces of a number were lost. This led to a sit-in by some, to opposition activity by others and even to complaints by a large number of you, the Iranian nation, to the Justice Ministry--a Justice MInistry caught in the chaos created by Khomeyni's fascist regime in Iran, in the Khomeyni-afflicted Iran, in the Iran which has been caught in the webs of the clergy.

Compatriots! Compatriots! You should not and cannot just sit and watch the moments slip by.

The world has forgotten Iran. The Free World has forgotten Iran. The West has remained silent. International organizations are mere spectators. They only shouted when they were partners in the Khomeyni-Carter plot. Now Carter's plot, under the name of Khomeyni's sedition, has been fulfilled in Iran. Why should they shout? Against whom should they complain? Against Khomeyni? Against the dictator who called America "the great Satan?" Against a regime which presents itself as anti-imperialist and anti-American--the same America which is sending 20,000 tons of wheat for Khomeyni's "anti-imperialist" republic? We all want all our compatriots to have full stomachs; we all want their tables to be always full and for their dear ones to be sitting around this table. But how is it that the "anti-American" Khomeyni, the "anti-imperialist" Khomeyni, signs an agreement with the America which it one day called "the great Satan?" Should the struggles of you, the Iranian nation, have resulted in this? Should your struggles have ended with such a regime?

Compatriots! Dear listeners of the Free Voice of Iran: The Free Voice of Iran is a voice which does not depend on anyone. It is a free voice, a voice of Iran and for the Iranian nation. The Free Voice of Iran reminds the dear compatriots that before Khomeyni's sedition, Khomeyni considered any confrontation by the former regime with groups which demonstrated or organized marches as fascist acts opposing freedom and blatantly said that he opposes such acts. What has happened now that Khomeyni himself is using the same methods? Khomeyni called America "the great Satan." If we accept that Khomeyni had nothing to do with Carter, Britain and with all the Western allies of the "great Satan," America, and he himself was able to gain Iran's rule, how can all those anti-imperialist [word indistinct] claims be forgotten when he has signed an agreement for the purchase of wheat and, probably, other agreements, with America? Should someone who wore the robe of a cleric, a person toward whom millions eagerly turned, now so overtly and directly reply to freedom with bullets? Should he close the mouths of the freedom wanters with lead? This is the nature of Khomeyni's fascist regime.

Are the 36 million Iranians, 36 million human beings who are after (?a better life), counterrevolutionaries? Do they think that they have made a revolution for Khomeyni to offer them such an abominable regime?

Of course not. Carter, and after him Ronald Reagan the Republican president of the United States who is now (?ensuring Khomeyni's position) and is sending 20,000 tons of wheat (?as alms) for him and his mullahs in Qom. The Iranian does not need to receive alms. The Iranian is (?respectable). The Iranian produces his bread in Kordestan, in Azarbayjan and in all parts of Iran and has done so for years and years. And if the so-called Islamic Republic of Khomeyni is now facing Iran's agricultural destruction, this has nothing to do with the Iranian nation. Khomeyni is receiving his own bread from Reagan. A total of 20,000 tons of Reagan's wheat has been dispatched for Khomeyni--the same Khomeyni who one day shed crocodile tears and condemned dictatorship and is now the biggest dictator of the world. Khomeyni has set himself one step ahead of all the world's dictators.

RADIO IRAN REPORTS INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC EVENTS

Khomeyni 'Possibly Hospitalized'

NC111430 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] According to reports received by Radio Iran from a number of reliable sources, it is highly probable that Khomeyni arrived in Paris 3 days ago. Reports from informed sources in Paris and Tehran state that Khomeyni is possibly hospitalized in a Paris hospital. For some time now his office has not been giving appointements to people who wish to see him. Reports from Tehran also state that before his departure, Khomeyni recorded a number of radio and television tapes to be broadcast in case his trip is revealed.

About a month ago Paris LE MONDE had reported that Ruhollah Khomeyni's son, Ahmad Khomeyni, had arrived in Paris. LE MONDE had referred to the possibility that Ahmad Khomeyni's trip was for the purpose of preparing for his father's trip to Paris for treatment.

Secret Peace Agreement

NC111438 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] According to reliable sources, contrary to claims by Khomeyni and his clique on nonreconciliation with Iraq, the Islamic Conference mediation mission is continuing talks in secret. Reports received from Tehran state that the Islamic Conference mission has gained Khomeyni's agreement to Iraq's border claims, however, bearing in mind the people's opposition, Khomeyni has postponed the cease-fire date for the time being so that his propaganda machinery can prepare public opinion to accept his disgraceful defeat.

'Chaos' in Iran

NC115134 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Telephone report by radio correspondent in New York--live or recorded]

[Text] As is usual recently, especially since the release of the hostages, American commentators are saying less about Iran and events there and when news in this field is published, it is very short and incomplete.

On the Sunday incidents in Tehran, when many of the shops closed down and the people--in opposition to the savage acts of the armed Hezbollahis--took to the streets, and a group organized a sit-in in the university, the New York TIMES and DAILY NEWS, quoting REUTER, wrote that these demonstrations were in support of Bani-Sadr and that it showed that the struggle for power in Iran had taken on a larger dimension and that Raja'i and Bani-Sadr were trying to overthrow each other.

These reports are published at a time when, according to newspapers, the first consignment of American wheat to be dispatched to Iran has been loaded and when representatives of the Islamic regime have started negotiations with U.S. officials for the purchase of arms and spare parts, since Khomeyni, in one of his recent speeches said that the army should be equipped.

If Bani-Sadr and his mentor Khomeyni think that by equipping the army they can crush the national forces and turn the respectable officers, soldiers and NCO's into their toys, they are greatly mistaken. Not only the army but also the men in the street have today risen in a rebellion against this impostor imam and his associates.

According to the newspaper PAYAM-E IRAN last week, declarations of the National Resistance Movement were distributed in Tabriz. While distributing the leaflets, many comrades and collaborators of this movement were attacked by revolution guards. Three guards were killed in a clash between the regime's opponents and revolution guards.

(?PARDIS) newspaper reports that in Hamadan, academicians and students created incidents by chanting anti-Khomeyni slogans, tearing up pictures of the 13th imam and smashing the windows of Owhadi School. In Yazd, antiregime groups, simultaneous with the 11 March demonstrations, attacked various centers of the city and burned pictures of Khomeyni, Dr Mossadeq and Navvab Safavi. In Zanjan, an assassination attempt was made against Hoseyni Musavi--the Friday prayer imam--but he escaped the attempt.

Following these incidents, Raja'i's government--whose imam has banned all celebrations for the national Nowruz [Iranian New Year] holiday--has closed the schools for 2 weeks on the pretext of the New Year, and once again imposed strict regulations for people who intend to travel abroad. According to this order, anyone wanting to travel abroad should leave one of his close relatives as a hostage in Iran.

Chaos being at its peak, those who want to harnass the unruly waves and prevent history repeating itself will be unable to do so, because the sea is stormy, very stormy.

Esfahan Clash

NC111440 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Following the demonstrations in Tabriz, Mashhad and Lahijan, massive demonstrations took place in Esfahan yesterday, in which thousands of people participated. Revolution guards attacked the demonstrators in Esfahan, who were chanting slogans of "Death to Khomeyni," "Death to the Feda'iyan-e Eslam," "Long live Iran" and "Long live democracy." As a result of the people's retaliatory attack, four revolution guards were seriously injured. As the revolution guards were very quickly disarmed, the demonstrators were not harmed.

Demonstrations in Tabriz

NC111528 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] A large number of supporters of Iran's National Resistance Movement in Tabriz have organized massive demonstrations. According to a report appearing in PAYAM newspaper, published in America, last Wednesday a few thousand Tabriz freedom wanters, while distributing the message of Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar, the leader of the National Resistance Movement of Iran, in the city, were attacked by revolutionary guards. This led to a strong clash in which 22 from both sides were injured. One of the injured revolution guards who has been transferred to Tehran is in serious condition.

Reports from Tehran state that as a result of vast and continuous demonstrations by the Iranian nation throughout the country, Khomeyni's terror from the daily-increasing opposition and abomination has increased and that this has increased and that this has affected him mentally.

Dissension in Guards Corps

NC111512 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Following the intensification of internal differences among the ruling party and the emergence of strong opposition forces in the fight for power in Tehran, the flame of these differences in the struggle for strength has spread to the provinces as well. Officials of the Islamic Republican Party want all the personnel of the revolution guards corps to be members and elements of the Islamic Republican Party, and those who do not accept this party's membership will be fired.

Reports from Urumiyeh state that on the basis of this policy 250 revolution guards of Urumiyeh have been dismissed. This has caused great dissatisfaction among the guards and has resulted in demonstrations by the dismissed guards.

Lahijan Situation

NC111457 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Lahijan continues to be in the hands of Khomeyni's opponents. Reports from that city state that following the raid on the governorate and other government offices by Khomeyni's opponents, a large number of revolutionary guards from Rasht and other centers of the revolution guards corps in Ilam and Mazandaran Provinces have been sent to Lahijan as a support force.

Information received indicates that with the transfer of the revolution guards to Lahijan, many of the inhabitants of small and big towns of Mazandaran, which are empty of revolution guards, will seize the opportunity to stage vast demonstrations in the coming days and the people, while attacking government offices, might try to occupy them as well. In view of the [word indistinct] popular demonstrations and the revolution guards' helplessness in front of these serious attacks, it is likely that the Khomeyni regime will declare martial law throughout the country.

NVOI CRITICIZES 'FEUDALISTS' FOR LACK OF DIRECTION

TA111908 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 11 March carried a commentary entitled: "There Is a Specific Plan in the Struggle Against the Feudalists." It said that, unfortunately , there are in our country certain individuals, even in the upper echelons, who continuously talk about imperialism and support for the oppressed. However, when this issue is raised in a specific way, these gentlemen either resort to sophistry or do not have anything to show. They do not accept any individual, organization or party committed to the revolution, and are admirers of their own writings and statements. They do not and cannot tolerate the logical remarks of others and, above all, in order to justify their confused opinions they repeat the claim that allegedly in our country political and revolutionary parties and organizations possess no specific plans, and even if a party does have such a plan it does not meet the needs of Iran's social problems. There is no one who would ask these gentlemen: What is your own specific plan regarding these problems?

If we review the writings and statements of these pretentious gentlemen we see that not only do they not have a specific plan in connection with any of the acute problems in our society, in fact in many cases they follow a line opposed to that of the imam's and dance to the tune of the liberals and their masters. An example of this is the problem of land distribution among farmers who either have no land or possess small landholdings.

All are aware that feudalism and big landowners have always been the principle base of despotism, colonialism and neocolonialism. These very gentlemen who pretend to be supporters of the late Dr Mossadeq have not forgotten the bitter fact that it was the big landowners and their representatives in the Majlis of the former shah's regime who, through deals and collusion with British colonialism and U.S. imperialism, stabbed Mossadeq in the back and made the oil nationalization movement and the anticolonialist struggle of the Iranian nation face defeat.

The big landowners and the feudalists have always colluded with foreigners for the sake of their own plundering interests, and have supported and continue to support the most corrupt regimes for crushing the popular and anti-imperialist movement of our homeland's people. Right now the people are witness to how big landowners and feudalists are plotting against the revolution in order to weaken the system of the Islamic People of Iran and, if possible, to overthrow it. It is obvious that the specific plan for confronting these plundering, parasitic, subversive and counterrevolutionary strata is none other than the practical implementation of agrarian reform and distribution of land among farmers who possess no land or who have small landholdings. It means dispossessing the usurping landowners. There is no plan more specific than implementing the land distribution plan among farmers that was approved by the Revolution Council.

BRIEFS

BUSHEHR GOVERNOR APPOINTED--The interior minister has approved the appointment of Dr Nosratollah Gurdi as the governor general of Bushehr, after the resignation of the previous governor general. The new governor general has a doctorate in medicine and was formerly governor general of the Central Province. [Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 8 Mar 81 GF]

MAYOR APPOINTED--Mohammad Fallahi-yeh Shakohi has been appointed mayor of Torbat-e Heydariyeh by the governor of this region. [Mashahd Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 8 Mar 81 GF]

FRIDAY IMAM APPOINTED--Imam Khomeyni's office has appointed Seqat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Sheykh Gholam Reza (Asadi) as (Boshtoriyeh) Friday imam. [Mashhad Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 10 Mar 81 GF]

CORRECTIONS TO NVOI CRITICISM OF BANI-SADR

The following corrections are to be made to the item entitled "NVOI Criticizes Bani-Sadr on University Incident," published in the 10 March South Asia DAILY REPORT:

On page I 16, first paragraph, substitute "Khalq Muslims" for "pseudo-Muslims" in lines one and eight.

Page I 16, second paragraph, line four, substitute "freedom of conscience" for "paradise on earth."

Page I 17, first paragraph, first line, substitute "Khalq Muslims" for "pseudo-Muslims."

SRI LANKA

BUDGET OUTLAY FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS SLASHED

BK111532 Hong Kong AFP in English 1516 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Colombo, 11 Mar (AFP)--The Sri Lanka Government, facing severe economic difficulties caused by world inflation and rising oil prices, today decided to cut expenditure on several development projects in the current projects in the current financial year.

One of the major schemes affected by today's decision will be the prestigious Mahaweli River Basin development project under which the government plans to provide more land for cultivation, open avenues for employment, settle families in agriculture and generate more hydropower.

The Cabinet, presided over by President J.R. Jayewardene, which reviewed the state of the economy at its weekly meeting, decided to prune expenditure this year on the Mahaweli scheme by rupees 750 million keeping down expenditure to rupees 3,750 million out of the rupees 4,500 million provided in the current budget. Finance Minister Ronnie de Mel had said that all development schemes have increased in costs, some even three or four times the original estimate, due to inflation both local and foreign. The finance minister said that the Mahaweli scheme which had been estimated to cost rupees 8,000 million 3 years ago was not expected to cost rupees 32,000 million.

Another sector severely affected by today's Cabinet decision will be activities in the housing and urban development sectors. The Cabinet decided that rupees 2,680 million provided in the current budget for the Ministry of Local Government, Housing and Construction should be pruned by rupees 500 million to keep the expenditure down to rupees 2,180 million this year. The other ministries were also directed to cut their expenditures by 10 percent of the monies provided in the budget.

The finance minister recently said that the estimated expenditure this year was double the estimated revenue of rupees 14,000 million. He said that the cost of importing three items, oil, wheat flour and sugar alone this year will be more than the country's annual revenue. He had warned that unless steps were taken now to re-phase priorities the country would face even more severe financial problems in the future.

SAUDI ARABIA TO MAKE UP SHORTFALL IN OIL SUPPLY

BK111111 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Sri Lanka will receive an additional 270,000 tons of crude oil following successful negotiations Transport Minister M.H. Mohammad had with Oil Minister of Saudi Arabia Shaykh Yamani while Mohammad was in New Delhi recently. This arrangement was made since Iraq had informed Sri Lanka that it would not be in a position to provide further supplies of oil due to the present Gulf war situation. To meet the shortfall of oil from Iraq alternative arrangements had been made to obtain further supply. Following this agreement an official team will leave for Saudi Arabia shortly to work out the details and finalize arrangements for the supply of oil.